

***IN THE SPECIFICATION***

Please amend the specification in accordance with the following:

On page 6, please delete the existing paragraphs under the heading, "BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS," and insert the following rewritten paragraphs:

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**FIG. 1** is a graph depicting the viscometric properties of the therapeutic dental gel composition of the present invention (BTG) in comparison with two prior art gels.

**FIG. 2** depicts one embodiment of a delivery device of the present invention.

~~**FIG. 3** depicts another embodiment of a delivery device of the present invention.~~

**FIG. 3** depicts a felt tip pen that may be utilized as a device for administering the therapeutic dental composition of the present invention.

**FIG. 4** depicts a brush pen that may be utilized as a device for administering the therapeutic dental composition of the present invention.

**FIG. 5** is a graph depicting the viscosities of several gel products diluted with water.

**FIG. 6** is a bar graph illustrating the shade change of Group A subjects utilizing a composition of the present invention.

**FIG. 7** is a bar graph illustrating the shade change of Group B subjects utilizing a composition of the present invention.

**FIG. 8** is a bar graph illustrating the sensitivity reported by patients utilizing a composition of the present invention.

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Please replace paragraph number 51 on page 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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The inventive compositions are preferably disposed in a delivery device 10 (e.g., FIGs. 2-4), such as a dispensing tube, pencil, pen or liquid stick having an applicator 12, such as a felt tip 14 (FIG. 3), brush 16 (FIG. 4), roller ball, or non-woven pad. In one embodiment, the delivery device 10 includes more than one applicator 12 that may be removably engaged with the device 10. In an embodiment wherein the device 10 is a pen or a pencil, the applicator 12 may be retractable and/or housed in a cap 18. The therapeutic dental composition

of the present invention may be housed directly within a reservoir 20 in the device 10 or may be supplied in a removable cartridge (not shown) within the reservoir 20 that may be replaced or refilled. The delivery device 10 may dispense the therapeutic dental composition through a transfer channel 21 through capillary action, such as in a flow through pen, or through an activator 22, such as mechanical piston with a click mechanism, twist button and ratchet mechanism, or push button mechanism, or through a vacuum method of ejection, or through other such mechanical means for transferring the composition from the device to an oral cavity surface in need of treatment. The activator 22 may be present on first end 24 of the device 10 and the applicator on a second end 26 of the device 10 or the activator 22 may be present on a side wall 28 of the device. In one embodiment, the delivery device 10 includes a felt tip 14 or brush 16 applicator 12 wherein the inventive composition is dispensed to the applicator 12 through actuation of the activator 22, such as by a clicking or twisting mechanism. Kotobuke Pencil, Japan, is one manufacturer of such types of delivery devices 10.

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Please replace paragraph number 55 beginning on page 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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The dental gel composition can be dispensed from any suitable delivery device 10 as described above. For example, the dental composition may be dispensed as a liquid or thin gel from a push button or twist actuated pen with an advancing piston mechanism that expels a predetermined amount of liquid or gel through an orifice. The pen delivery device 10 just described may also optionally comprise a set of bristles, advantageously positioned near or around the orifice through which the therapeutic dental liquid or gel is expelled. Expelling the therapeutic liquid or gel through the orifice and onto said bristles, the user may apply the therapeutic composition directly onto the teeth, thereby forming a thickened gel upon application. Alternatively, the dental composition may be brushed onto an oral cavity surface, using a brush (FIG. 4 [[5]]) or felt tip (FIG. 3 [[4]]) that is replenished with the therapeutic composition by returning it to a reservoir containing said composition or by clicking or twisting a dispensing portion of the reservoir. Yet another mode of application is placement of the inventive therapeutic liquid or gel composition into a dental tray, whereupon the dental tray is

inserted into place around a patient's teeth. Plastic strips may also be coated with a predetermined dose of the therapeutic responsive dental gel and placed against the teeth or gums of a subject. Alternatively, the inventive compositions may be applied by placing an amount on a swab or other such device, and simply applying directly to the intended oral cavity surface.

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Please replace paragraph number 61 on page 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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Combine water and glycerin, add Dequest 2010, potassium stannate trihydrate and sodium saccharin; mix until completely dissolved. Add hydrogen peroxide solution and mix well. Add Carbopol all at once, mix with high agitation to disperse and dissolve. Transfer to planetary mixer and continue mixing until smooth. Adjust pH to 5.2 - 5.5 with ammonium hydroxide, added drop-wise over a period of at least 10 minutes. Add PVP all at once, mix until smooth (mix will lose much of the viscosity developed after Carbopol neutralization). Heat Cremophor RH-60 to melt, add flavor and mix. Add Cre[[o]]mophor/flavor blend, mix thoroughly and deaerate. Transfer to bulk containers or fill into syringes, brush or felt tip pens (FIGs. 2-4 [[5]]), or other suitable delivery device.

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Please replace paragraph number 63 beginning on page 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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The dilution viscosity of the therapeutic dental composition of Example 1 was compared to several different gels. The measurements were made with a Brookfield Cone-Plate Viscometer at approximately 25 degrees Celsius. The results are depicted in FIG. 5 [[6]]. In FIG. 5 [[6]], "BTG" represents the inventive composition of Example 1, while SW and SW Night (Simply White and Simply White Night) are Colgate's commercial brush-on products, and the BSML 15% is the current BriteSmile 15% Procedure Gel. As depicted in FIG. 5 [[6]], the viscosity of BTG increases to a peak of approximately 65,000 cP as the composition is diluted to up to approximately 30%, whereas the viscosities of the prior art compositions decrease as dilution increases.

Please replace paragraph number 74 on page 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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As shown in Table 4 and depicted in FIGs. 6 and 7 [[and 8]], these results demonstrate that the formulation of Example 1 produced an average of 5 shades for patients A3 and darker and 4.5 shades for the total sample. This can be compared to an average shade change of 9.3 shades for the BriteSmile one-hour whitening treatment for patients A3 and darker as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,343,933. Further, the results are similar to the results of tray products used for 8-10 hours per night for 10 days (see “A Comparison of Tooth Whitening by Four Procedures”, Forsyth Institute, 2002).

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Please replace paragraph number 76 on page 27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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As shown in FIG. 8 [[9]], basically no oral irritation was noted on any of the subjects. Only two patients claimed of possible mild sensitivity experienced only once by each.

*IN THE DRAWINGS*

Please replace existing Figures 1-9 with replacement Figures 1-8 (hereinafter referred to as, "Replacement Figures 1-8"), which are enclosed with this Preliminary Amendment. Replacement Figures 1-8 do not add any new subject matter to the application. Rather, Replacement Figures 1-8 are simply more clear and accurate depictions of the present invention.